

Journal

Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, The Sciences, Mechanic Arts, Literature, Miscellaneous Reading, General Intelligence and Commercial Summaries.

VOL. 3.

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NO. 9.

SPRIT OF JEFFERSON.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY JAMES W. BELLER. (OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, A FEW DOORS ABOVE THE VALLEY BANK.) At \$3 00 in advance—\$2 50 if paid within the year—or \$3 00 if not paid until after the expiration of the year.

AGENTS. The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents for our paper, and will forward money for subscriptions, &c., or receive any additional names for list that can be procured.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Carpet Warehouse, No. 3, North Gay street, near Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

THE subscriber respectfully calls the attention of the citizens of Jefferson and adjoining counties, to his large and well selected assortment of

Carpetings and Oil Cloths, which for beauty, fineness, and durability of color, cannot be equalled in this city. His Stock consists of the following variety:

- Superior three-ply Carpeting; Do Kidderminster do; Do Extra Super Ingrain do; Do Super Ingrain do; Extra Fine and Fine do; Common Ingrain do; Together with a large and splendid assortment of twilled and plain Venetian Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, Piano and Table Covers, Oil Cloths of every variety and price; Door Mats, Stair Rugs, &c., &c. All of which he offers on the best terms for cash, or to punctual customers on time.

THOMAS BECK. N. B.—A large assortment of Rag and Lin. Carpeting on hand, which will be sold at the lowest possible rates. Persons having Carpet balls or Yarn which they wish worn into Carpeting, can have it done, on the most pleasing terms. Sept. 4, 1846—4m. T. B.

GLASS, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

THE subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of Merchants to his large assortment of Baltimore, New Jersey and Crown Window Glass; Lewis' Weather's, Coler's, Atlantic and Ulster WHITE LEAD; Chrome Green and Yellow; Linseed Oil; Spirits of Turpentine; Sand Paper; Glue; Putty; Copal; Japan and Coach Varnishes; Paint Brushes; Sash Tools; Artists' Colors and Materials; Ground Paints, all colors, in small cans. And constantly receiving from the Factories all the above, with a general assortment of articles usually kept in his line of business, which is offered at the lowest market rates.

WM. A. WISONG, No. 2, North Liberty street, Baltimore. August 28, 1846—1m.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day entered into Co-Partnership for the purpose of conducting the FLOUR and GENERAL PRODUCE COMMISSION BUSINESS, at No. 33, Commerce street, one door from Pratt street, Baltimore. They will attend to the sale of any kind of Produce and Stock, and hope to merit a share of the public patronage, by strict attention to the interests of those who consign to them.

JAMES WARDEN, LAWRENCE B. BECKWITH. REFERENCES: Hopkins, Bro., & Co., Baltimore; James George, Gwyn & Co., Baltimore; Thos. H. & W. B. Willis, Charlestown; Geo. H. Pigg, do; A. O. Timberlake, Middleway, Va.; Lewis Fry & Co., Berkeley county, Va. Baltimore, August 7, 1846—3m.

W. W. WARDEN & CO. No. 28, South Howard Street, BALTIMORE. FLOUR Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Country Produce generally. Liberal advances made on consignments. Refer to H. M. Brent, Esq., Cashier; J. H. Sherrard, Esq., Winchester, Va.; J. P. Reilly, Esq., Sam'l Jones, Jr. Esq., Baltimore. Messrs. W. S. Wyman, J. Landreth & Son, Baltimore, June 26, 1846—6m.

Office of the Bank of the Valley in Virginia.

BILLS and Notes intended for discount or renewal, are required to be placed in this Office at least one day before the regular discount day. By order of the Board, C. MOORE, Cashier. Charlestown, Aug. 21, 1846—3t.

Negroes Wanted.

I WISH to purchase immediately, from 15 to 20 SLAVES, of both sexes. For such an answer, the highest cash price will be paid. JOSEPH SHEWALTER. Near Charlestown, July 31, 1846.

PLANK.

10,000 FEET of Pine Plank, 1,000 ft. half-inch do. All seasoned, and prime quality. E. M. AINSWORTH.

CHARACTER IS EVERYTHING! Being the substance of an Address delivered before St. Thomas Division, No. 7, Sons of Temperance of Harpers-Ferry, Va., on the 12th of August, 1846, by the Rev. S. W. HARKEY.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HARPER-FERRY, Aug. 14th, 1846. DEAR BROTHERS:—The undersigned were appointed a Committee, by St. Thomas Division, No. 7, Sons of Temperance, respectively to ask of you a copy of your truly excellent and instructive Address delivered before them on the 13th inst. for publication. Hoping that you will comply with their wishes and our request, we remain yours in the bonds of Love, John and Family. JOS. W. LE CARRY, JOHN G. WILSON, THOMAS W. GREEN, Committee.

To Rev. S. W. HARKEY, FREDERICK, MD., August 15th, 1846. To Messrs. CARY, WILSON, and GREEN:

Brothers—Your kind note of yesterday, requesting a copy of my Address for publication, has been received, and I am glad to hear that it will be published. I only have a few lines to write upon the occasion. With the aid of these notes I will write out as much of the Address as I can collect, at my earliest leisure, which shall be at your service. With my best wishes for your success, I remain yours in the good cause. S. W. HARKEY.

ADDRESS.

BROTHERS:—In the preamble to the Constitution of the Sons of Temperance it is stated to be one of the objects of the Order "to elevate our characters as men." This, together with all our principles, shows that our association properly places a very high estimate upon character. It is integrity with us of more value than silver and gold. Character is indeed the most valuable thing in the whole world. Even irreligious men have so regarded it. Shakespeare, an author whom I seldom quote, though he has written many things which are both beautiful and true, has said:

"Good name, in man or woman dear, My lord, Is the immediate jewel of their souls: Who steals my purse, steals trash; 'tis something, nothing; 'twas mine, 'twas his, and has been slave to thousands; But he that filches from me my good name, Robs me of that which no thief can steal, And leaves me poorer than that which he takes."

And again:—"The purest treasure mortal times afford, Spices reputation; that is true, 'Tis not the jewel of the world, 'Tis not the jewel of the world, 'Tis not the jewel of the world."

Thus even wicked men confirm the declaration of the Bible, that "a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches, and loving favor" (the good opinion of the righteous) than silver and gold.

POLLOCK, a Christian, and one of the sweetest, purest, and most sublime poets that ever struck the sacred harp, has given us the following description of character. After presenting the universality of man assembled at the judgment bar of Christ, divested of every thing but moral character, he says:

"Good name was dear to all. Without it, none Could soundly sleep, even on a royal bed, Or drink with relish from a cup of gold; And with it, in his borrowed straw, or by the leafy hedge, beneath the open heaven, The weary beggar took untroubled rest. It was a music of most heavenly tone, To which the heart leaped joyfully, and all The senses danced. For honest fame, men laid Their heads upon the block, and while the axe Descended, looked and smiled. It was of price Invaluable. Riches, health, repose, Which kingship, life, were given for it, and he Who got it was the winner still; and he Who sold it durst not open his ear, nor look On human face, he knew himself so vile."

What a priceless gem, then, must that be which all prize so highly, and what a glorious work that which aims at and results in the "elevation of our character as men!"

BUT WHAT IS CHARACTER? It is moral worth—those moral attributes or qualities which give an individual real value among his fellow men, and make him worthy of their esteem and confidence. It is not mere reputation or popularity. Bad men sometimes become popular and for a season are praised by all. Hypocrites have at times acted their part so well as to secure an extensive and enviable reputation, when in reality their characters were every thing that was wicked. The difference then between character and mere reputation is obvious. (The one is "the immediate jewel of the soul," and the other the mere public opinion formed of an individual or his fame. A person may have a good name or reputation for a season without character, and on the contrary, spotless character may be possessed without reputation. A lump of gold may be concealed in the sand and clay, and be none the less pure and valuable on that account; and on the contrary you may dig over a rotten substance, and make men believe it is all pure metal. A man may be "a whitened sepulchre" and have a great reputation, and a golden character may be hid in obscurity, and no man may know of his good name. Men may "filch from me my good name," but they cannot steal my character.)

But let us examine the subject a little more closely, and ascertain, if we can, what are the elements of good character. Let us analyze it, and see of what it is composed—let us dissolve the jewel, and examine its component parts—let us take a part this beautiful piece of mechanism and investigate the whole with care.

We believe the following to be chief elements of character—PURITY, INTEGRITY, FAITHFULNESS, HONESTY, CONSISTENCY and BENEVOLENCE.

PURITY, or freedom from vice is a most necessary and important part of good character. The gold must be pure, unlike much of the jewelry of the present day, mixed up with foreign alloy; it must not only look like gold, and shine like it, and appear to be it, but it must be the pure metal. The man of character must have on this white robe of moral purity, upon which there dare not be a single spot or stain of sin, which has not been washed away. This moral purity consists in a freedom from "the works of the flesh" described by the Apostle Paul. He says:

"Now the works of the flesh are manifest, which are these, adultery, fornication, uncleanness, lasciviousness, idolatry, witchcraft, hatred, variance, emulations, wrath, strife, seditions, enmities, envyings, murders, drunkenness, revellings, and such like." No person guilty of any of these vices can truly lay claim to character. Nor is it enough that he be thus negatively free from these works of the flesh; but he must likewise possess, at least to some extent, the opposite virtues, which the same apostle calls "the fruit of the spirit," and describes as follows:—"But the fruit of the spirit is love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance; against such there is no law." What a splendid constellation of virtues here! cluster around the man of real character!

This purity too, must reach the heart—the motives, the desires, the thoughts, the feelings of the inner man. It must not be merely external to the springs and source of action. Not merely the streams must be pure, but the fountain whence these waters issue must be sanctified—

"Blessed are the pure in heart; for they shall see God." And here the religion of Jesus Christ is indispensable. Other means may aid in the elevation of human character. The Sons of Temperance and similar associations may extend a helping hand—yet they may exert a powerful and wide-spread influence in keeping men out of the sinks of moral pollution, and in dragging out those who have already fallen in—and THIS IS THEIR APPROPRIATE WORK—but it is known to you, Brethren, that the SPIRIT OF GOD ALONE CAN SANCTIFY THE HEART. If any of us fail to obtain His sacred influences, or stop short of deep, practical, personal piety, in our efforts to acquire character, the crowning glory will still be wanting. We may be consistent members of all the moral associations in the land, but without true piety, our hearts will still remain unsanctified, and send forth the bitter waters of sin and pollution. And just so far as our institution departs from the holy principles of Christianity will it become corrupt, and finally die in its own rottenness. Let these sentiments be engraven, as with a pen of iron, upon the heart of every Son of Temperance.

Principle is another important element of character. The only true standard of right and wrong is the law of God; according to this all correct principles are fixed. A man of principle then is one who adopts this only rule of right for the regulation of his conduct, and always endeavors to act according to it. He will never be found doing right for its own sake without fear or favor, or regard to consequences. He seeks to know the truth in every case, and then acts according to his best convictions of right, no matter who may praise or blame. He may err, but it will always be an error of the judgment and not of the will—of the head and not of the heart. His mind is never pre-occupied by prejudice, and thus shut and blinded to the influence of truth; but is open to conviction, and when convinced of error, immediately yields. Such a man acts not by "fits and starts," from mere impulse or passion, now in this and then in that direction; but his is a steady, consistent, uniform course of right. Self-interest, weighs less than a feather with him against conscience and right. He does not stop to inquire what will the people say of such or such an act, but the great question is, is it right. O what a jewel such a character is! Who can help admiring it!

Honesty is another prominent attribute of character. "An honest man," says the proverb, "is the noblest part of God's creation." The noblest man is the honest, noblest style of man. And by honesty here we mean not merely correctness and justice in all his business transactions; but we mean integrity, uprightness in all the relations of life—honesty of intention and purity of motive. Such a man never deceives you. He is incapable of acting a double part, or in a mean, low, underhanded way. He has no "Yankee tricks," or secret purposes and movements from those which he professes publicly. He never appears to be what he is not. He does not carry a double face, smiling at you with one, like an angel, and plotting your ruin with the other, like a devil. He is open, frank, generous, honorable. You can never mistake him.

Consistency and integrity are also important elements of character. They give a completeness and symmetry to it which are very beautiful. Such an individual has correct principles and acts them out. He does not contradict his profession by his practice, and thus neutralize the best doctrines, and destroy his influence. As a Temperance man he keeps his pledge sacredly as a matter of conscience, and is faithful to his obligations. He is not constantly shifting about, and leaving the impression of a man who is not to be trusted. He is the same always and everywhere. You do not see him in the Temperance meeting to-day, and lounging about the grog-shop to-morrow. You never hear of his violating his pledge, or "drawing his card" to return to his cups, "like the row that was washed" to her wallowing in the mire.

Benevolence too is an attribute of every good character. To be truly great a man must live to do good—the greatest possible good to the greatest possible number of his fellow men. A Napoleon, a Caesar, an Alexander may be great men, or as demons rattle; but it requires a Washington, a Howard, a Coe, to be truly great. Even the most spotless reputation does not live to some good purpose, if it be a blank in creation, and all the lustre of his negative virtues will be dimmed. And on the contrary, it is by labor for other's good that they are brightened. He most resembles God, who does most good—who consecrates himself, with all that he has and is, most unreservedly to the promotion of human happiness for time and eternity. To instruct the ignorant, reform the vicious, dissipate error and spread truth, discourage and destroy sin and promote holiness, to wipe away the widow's tears, and relieve the orphan, to wipe to the hair of consolation into the wounded heart, and lift up the bowed down, is a most Divine work, and gives an imperishable lustre to character. O the glory of living to do good!

If anything more is wanting to make this picture of character complete, I would point you to an example radiant with celestial virtues. It is JESUS CHRIST. Here you have a perfect model. In him all possible perfections center. Study, imitate his life character. See him descending from heaven to earth on a mission of love—see him rich, but for our sakes he became poor, that we through his poverty might be made rich. Strive to have at least something of his spirit of love, humility, meekness, forgiveness, self-sacrifice and purity. Be pure as he was, Rebuke vice until it withers and dies beneath your frown as he did—Let your example and efforts, like the sunshine of his smile; cause the blossoms of virtue to unfold their richest beauties and emit their most fragrant odors all around. Gaze upon this glorious pattern until you are transformed into the same image, and you will have character indeed.

But how to character to be obtained? "Not by inheritance." Many young men suppose that they inherit their parents' virtues, character, and good name, and that they may be respected because their fathers were, without any exertions of their own! Yea they seem to imagine that they can stand upon the shoulders of their sires, and look down with contempt upon those who are laboring and toiling for many years to reach their elevation. How miserably such little men are mistaken! Poor things!—how low they will sink, if they have no character of their own when the parent trunk is removed! A father's good name is precious more valuable than rubies; it may aid you; commend you to most favorable notice, but if you have no virtues of your own, you will soon be rejected, and despised the more, for the more you have practised upon men. You may inherit your father's money and estate, but his character and virtues cannot thus be transferred to you.

Nor can you purchase character. Money will buy almost any thing else. It will procure you friends, office, flattery to your heart's content. For a few dollars you can buy the puff of five hundred newspapers in the United States, and

thus have yourself covered all over with glory. But character cometh not in this way: Without personal virtues you will still be like a rotten carcass clothed in a golden gown.

Nor will character come by your demanding it. You may dress in the finest cloth, and the cut of your coat may be in the most recent and admired style, with head and boots of the same and specialties to correspond, and then you may start out and be very polite, literally being all things to all men; and wearing yourself out in "bowing and scraping" to every body; and then demand that character should come, but it cometh not! Some of this species of beings have thus gone out puffing themselves up until in their own imaginations they were ten times the size of ordinary men and then they looked and waited, and wondered how amazingly men would respect them—but character came not. Every body knew that they were only inflated bladders, and that it would but be a pricking of a pin to cause an awful collapse!

How then is character to be obtained? We answer, it must be formed. Correct views and principles must be acquired and virtuous habits formed. And this is mainly your own work—no one can do it for you. In the erection of this temple you must be the architect. Others may aid you by furnishing the brick, mortar, and timbers, but you must be the master workman; nor dare your efforts cease, until the capstone is put on—others may furnish the tools, and by their counsel and approbation may encourage your heart and strengthen your hands, but you are the sculptor who must take the rough marble just from the quarry and chisel out the perfect form which almost seems to live and breathe. Others may supply you with the canvass, the brushes, and the paint, but you are the artist who must take this portrait. Many means and helps may be placed in your hands, but all will be vain, if you do not work.

The means of acquiring knowledge and correct principles may be furnished you—good counsels and instructions given you—good example and influences may be thrown around you—the path to virtuous distinction and eminence of character may be plainly pointed out to you, but it is for you to walk in that path, and persevere to the end.

Your religious character must be formed mainly by the truth and Spirit of God, but even here, in a very important sense, the work is your own. It is yours to hear, read, apply, and obey the truth—to pray for the influences of the Spirit, and to yield your heart to them and cherish them until you are granted; and without these efforts on your part, you can never acquire a religious character.

Now this great work of forming character always requires time. It cannot be done in a day, or even in many days. And here permit me to introduce a happy quotation or two from an address by the Rev. John Todd. "Character and influence," says he, "cannot be acquired by any one effort, however gigantic. For the same reason that I cannot nourish my body by eating one great meal, nor acquire the character of a scholar by one perfect recitation. It is by a succession of impulses and stimulants that we are to be kept alive and invigorated." He would be sorely disappointed who should suppose that any amount of genius or any greatness of mind could take the rough block of marble, and by a single stroke of the mallet upon the cold chisel, strike out the beautiful statue; even a Phidias must strike thousands and thousands of little blows, ere he can bring out the form that almost breathes.

Few things are valuable which are not of slow growth. Especially is this true of character. The gourd of Jonah springs up in a single night, but a single worm cuts it down in another night. In a single season the willow becomes something of a tree; while the oak on the hill requires an hundred years to become great; and the pine, which is a tree, and not the willow, will not set their mark to become green early; but they commit a great mistake, inasmuch as they attempt to force the laws which God has established. But though it requires time to form character we would say, be not discouraged. Labor on, long, steadily, perseveringly, and the prize will be yours by and by. Though the hill be steep and rugged, others have gone before you and reached its very summit, and why may not you do the same? Look up, and constantly stimulate you.

Now that you may be stimulated to noble and manly efforts for the acquisition of character, let us look for a moment at its immense value and importance. It is character alone that can make you really worthy of esteem. The unworthy sometimes gain reputation, as we have before remarked, and are for a while falsely esteemed; but sooner or later the cheat is discovered, and then they are the more despised for having thus imposed upon mankind. Besides, there is infinite meanness in desiring esteem of which, in our conscience, we know ourselves to be unworthy. But virtue and real character are worthy of esteem. They challenge the admiration of all the wicked. Indeed it is not for the world to say whether they will or will not respect and reverence the good man—the man of character. It is not in their power to despise him. They may fear him—ridicule and slander him; but they cannot despise him. In their hearts they must reverence him. Now no possessions, talents, accomplishments, or office can do this where character is wanting. The most wealthy man, if wanting in moral principle—if dishonest, miserly, overbearing, or if without the grandest moral principles, will be despised by all the good men of the world. And the same will be true of the poor man, who possesses real character, must and will be esteemed.

See too from what an amount of shame, misery, disease and shifting virtuous life will save an individual! All know that shame and disease and sorrow are the legitimate fruits of sin. Look at that poor rufian and debauchee. Why is it that in his sober moments he is ashamed of himself and every body else, even his own family? Ah! it is a sense of guilt, a consciousness of wrong that is the cause of that self-abhorring and dejected look. And then look at his bloated countenance, blood shot eyes, and trembling limbs! Go into the lands and alleys of some of our large cities and towns, if you would have an idea of the amount of suffering and sorrow caused by a life of licentiousness and sin. Will you not there find hundreds of human beings whose bodies are half rotten with disease while they yet live and move in the world? Now from all this a life of virtue will save men.

Look also at the fact that it is the man of character alone whom you can trust. Any and every

interest may be safely confided to his hands. His word and honor are a more sure guarantee than a thousand bonds and obligations of the unprincipled. You know that he will do right. In all the relations of life—in all your dealings with him—in every station and office you can confide in him. Such men truly "are the salt of the earth," and their influence on the Church, the government, and all our institutions are saved from ruin. How much we need such men in the pulpit, in our seminaries of learning, in our legislative halls, and every where! They are an honor to humanity and the hope of the world.

What a lasting and glorious treasure is character. It can never be taken from us. Almost every thing else may, but it will continue to shine, like the stars of heaven, forever and ever. What a noble work is that of acquiring character! It is beautifying your own soul—adorn your own immortal spirit both for time, and eternity. You see that it is a noble, a beautiful art by which the perfect model of the "human form divine" is produced out of the rough block of marble; but how much more noble is that work by which the immortal soul is ornamented with celestial virtues! You call that a *fine art* by which the beautiful painting was executed, which appears on that splendid banner, this day presented to your Division, by the fair daughters of your village; and what shall we call that art which so beautifies the undying spirit? Brothers! we may all acquire character. This glorious treasure is within the reach of every human being. Shall it not be ours? Will we not all put forth our regular and persevering efforts to carry out that grand design of our Order "to elevate our characters as men?" Let every Son of Temperance fix his eye steadily on this most glorious prize, and determine that he will gain it, or die in the noble work. Then indeed will the institution be, as it was designed, a blessing to its members, and a blessing to the world.

General Intelligence.

Results of Advertising. The benefits of advertising have been appreciated in many instances by persons whose commodities were of little value and dependent solely upon a superficial reputation for their sale; and hence many persons, associating the demerits of these with the potent means used to render them popular, have imputed to the latter the odium that should only be attributed to the former. The unfairness or injustice of this course is almost too manifest to require comment. If the end be unworthy, but the means both proper and efficient, does it not at once appear to be a duty to divert such means from their proscribed purposes, and to apply them to good and useful ends, and all minds cannot be brought to think alike upon the various callings and pursuits of men, the means here indicated must be regarded as legitimately applied, if the object held in view by the advertiser be neither in violation of the law of the land nor the moral feeling of the community. It may, however, be asked, if profit can be realized from an unfruitful business by advertising, how can a good and useful calling, from which even moderate profits proceed, fail to be benefited through such instrumentality? I reply that it cannot, and in confirmation of this assertion many striking instances could be adduced. Let the following, however, which are given in several of the newspapers of the day, suffice!

Messrs. Hardin Hunt, & Co., a firm doing an extensive business in the town of Worcester, Massachusetts, during the past year paid about one thousand dollars for advertising their goods, and are satisfied by this outlay they have received a rich harvest in return. Dr. Brewster has risen from poverty to a man of extensive fortune; he has now a three story manufactory for preparing his medicine, and whole cargoes of it are despatched to every part of the Union. He has expended thirty five thousand dollars in a single year for advertising. Commodore begins with nothing, but by the sale of his medicines, has been enabled to purchase one of the first houses in Union Place, New York, and gives magnificent soirees, &c. Moffit, by the sale of blisters and pills, has amassed a fortune of nearly \$300,000. Slegman, by the sale of lozenges, has emerged from a little shop in Nassau street, New York, and become a buyer of lots and houses by wholesale. And Swain, of Philadelphia, by the sale of his panacea, has attained to a degree of wealth in all probability exceeding that of any competitor.

Success in all these cases, be it remembered, (and it is stated without any intention to undervalue the medicines named,) is acknowledged to be the result of the means used to give notoriety to the articles sold, and those means were—NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—Palmer's Road to Wealth.

ANOTHER CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.—A writer in the Central Intelligence says that spirit of Hartshorn is a certain remedy for the bite of a mad dog. The wounds, he adds, should be constantly bathed with it, and three or four doses, diluted, taken inwardly during the day. The harness decomposes chemically the virus insinuated into the wound, and immediately alters and destroys its deleterious nature. The writer, who resided in Brazil for some time, first tried it for the bite of a scorpion, and found that it removed pain and inflammation almost instantly. Subsequently he tried it for the bite of the rattlesnake with similar success. At the suggestion of the writer an old friend and physician in England tried it in cases of hydrophobia, and always with success.

TOMATO CATSUP.—A gallon shined Tomatoes, six onions, salt, 4 do. black pepper, 2 do. allspice, 8 table spoons of mustard seed. This articles to be bruised fine and simmered slowly in a pint of vinegar three hours; then strained through a hair sieve. To be stewed down to half a gallon of catsup. The following recipe has been politely furnished by a lady. Tomatoes may be kept for use during Winter in the following manner: Gather them carefully without bruising; put them in a stone jar, and pour in strong brine, to the top—putting on a light weight to keep them gently pressed down below the surface of the brine; then in a few days take them out, wash them in usual way, keeping to suit the taste, as when fresh from the vine.

A POULTRY HOUSE.—The New Orleans Picayune says, there are no less than five hundred and two regular boarders, in the St. Charles Hotel of that place, besides one hundred and seventy very able and employes; this makes a population of nearly seven hundred, within the walls of a single building—sufficient to form quite a village in the country.

TO MAKE GOOD VINEGAR.—Boil two quarts of good vinegar till reduced to one; then put it in a vessel and set it in the sun for a week. Then mix the vinegar with six times its quantity of bad vinegar in a small cask; it will not only mend it, but makes it strong and agreeable.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—William G. Moorehead, of Ohio, to be consul of the U. States at Valparaiso, in the place of Eben R. Dorr, recalled.

"BURY ME WITH MY FATHERS."

By CHARLES H. CLEVELAND. Oh bury me not in the wild wood lone, Though its quiet is never broken; Nor yet in a spot obscure, unknown, Where never a word is spoken. Oh, lay me down where the wild flowers bloom, Or eternal plains is sweeping; Nor in the cavern deep and vast, Where the famished wolf is creeping. Not there! not there!

Bury me not in the drear, wild sea, Neath the tempest driven billow, Where mortars revel in fiendish glee, Nor yet in the albatross' wild grave, Where pride and pomp are sleeping; Not with the rich, the great, the gay, In the cost marble's sleeping. Not there! not there!

I think me now of a quiet place, Where the willow in shade is showing; There let the earth my form embrace, Where the bright green grass is growing. O lay me down where the wild flowers bloom, And the loved one gone before me; There make my bed when I come to die—Bright angels shall watch o'er me!

In my fatherland is a churchyard lone, Where Age with Youth repairs; Their years are marked on the white headstone, They sleep 'neath a bowser of roses. They laid my mother there long ago, There rests my sainted father; The graves are countless—still I know There yet is room for another. Bury me there!

Miscellaneous.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.—The New Orleans Commercial Times publishes an extract from a letter written in Memphis, Tenn., relating the following touching incident. The writer states that for several days been carrying on a crusade against the canine race:

"A little girl playing with two favorite dogs, left them for a few moments, and on her return saw the marshal approaching them gun in hand. By commands and entreaties she succeeded in getting one of them beyond the reach of danger, (inside a gate) but was too late to assist the other in effecting his retreat. The marshal had now approached within shooting distance, and took deadly aim at the dog. For one instant the sweet child hesitated, and the conflicting emotion of personal apprehensions and love for her playmates, were legibly depicted on her beautiful face; it was but for one moment—the next, and with a bound, she had reached her friend, and clasped him round the neck, forming a complete shield to him from the messenger of death, and exclaiming all the time, in the most thrilling accents of supplication, but still with a look of a youthful Pocahontas, 'he's not dead, Mr. Marshal—he's not dead.' The marshal, who thought his gun to be empty, came to the bolt face and marched off, thinking to be gone, when that he would not kill a dog for all the Mayors and Aldermen in creation."

PRIDE.—There is no vice to which the human race are so prone, and none so unsuitable to their nature as Pride;—the self-love which springs up so readily in our souls, and leads us to view our own qualifications through a magnifying medium, which gives existence and reality to the phantoms of imagination. Pride commences with our growth and spreads through all our conversation and conduct. She accompanies us through every stage, condition and circumstance, of our terrestrial course. She intermingles with almost every action we perform, and pursuit in which we engage. She attends us to the grave, in all the pomp, solemnity, and expense of funeral. She engraves her ostentatious inscriptions on the stone that covers the mouldering body, and when that copy is incorporated with its original dust and these words of vanity are no longer legible, she attempts by encroachments, and pedigrees, and genealogical legends, to perpetuate the name which wisdom had perhaps consigned to oblivion. This is more or less the folly, this is the deformity, the deep-rooted vice of all mankind. Pride appears in the cottage as well as the palace, she sits on the workman's bench as well as on the monarch's throne; she struts driving a flock of sheep as well as in marching at the head of a victorious army.

A LUDICROUS MISTAKE.—A story is going the rounds of the press, of a man losing his life by mistake of the apothecary in putting up a prescription written in Latin. A mistake not so fatal, but from which as good a moral is deducible, is related in a western paper. A Cincinnati grocery house, finding out that their clerks commanded six dollars per bushel, and under the impression that the article could be bought to advantage at St. Mary's, wrote out to a customer, acquainting him with the fact, and requesting him to send "one hundred bushels per Simmons" (the wagon usually sent). The correspondent, a plain uneducated man, had considerable difficulty in deciphering the fashionable scrawl common with merchant clerks of late years, and the most important word, "Crabberries," he failed to make out; but he did plainly and clearly read—*one hundred bushels per Simmons*. As the article was growing all around him, all the boys in the neighborhood were at gathering it; and the wagon made his appearance in due time in Cincinnati, with 80 bushels, all that the wagon bed would hold, and a line from the country merchant that the remainder would follow the next trip. An explanation ensued, but the customer insisted that the Cincinnati house should have written by Simmons and not per Simmons.

THE NIGHTMARE ON A STEAMBOAT.—A terrible consternation was created on board the Hendrick Hudson, on Friday night, as she was ploughing her way from Albany to New York. All the passengers were soundly asleep, and nothing could be heard but the movements of the engine, when a fellow jumped from his berth, and at the top of his voice cried "fire, fire, fire we are all gone—all lost!" Instantly every soul was aroused, and on deck; terror and confusion ensued, and a scene followed which appalled the stoutest heart; when, fortunately, it was discovered that the alarm proceeded from a passenger who was troubled with the nightmare.

MARTIN'S ADVISE TO HIS SON.—I have often told you that every man may see the maker of his own fortune. I repeat the doctrine, he who depends upon his incessant industry and integrity, depends upon patrons of the noblest and most exalted kind; these are the creators of fortune and fame, the founders of families, and can never disappoint or desert you. They control all human dealings and turn even vicissitudes of any unfortunate tendency to the contrary nature. You have a genius, you have learning, you have industry, at times, but you want perseverance; without it, you can do nothing. I did you bear this motto in your mind constantly—PERSEVERE.

MURDER IN A BANK.—The Boston Traveler last week stated a few days since that a Bill was thrust into the face of a President in one of the banks, when he killed the intruder on the spot. Out of this announcement the lovers of the horrible have manufactured a "terrible murder in a bank," but it turns out that the Bill thrust into the face of the bank officer was that of a quack!

Spirit of Jefferson.



Friday Morning, September 11, 1846.

The Pretended Panic.

The following from the last number of the Baltimore Clipper, sounds strangely in contrast with the dismal forebodings of that journal for the last month, as to the ruin and distress which already pervaded the country, consequent upon the passage of the late Tariff. The Country will find, however, no occasion for a Panic, notwithstanding the persevering efforts of the "Clipper," and papers of like character, to produce one:

SHIP BUILDING.—On the south side of the Basin, foot of Federal Hill, are some five vessels of different sizes in progress of construction. At the ship yard of Messrs. John W. Brown & Co. is a fine brig, a large schooner, a canal boat, and a vessel intended for a Light Boat at Craney Island, near Norfolk, Va. They are all on the stocks, the hulls nearly all up, and will be completed as rapidly as possible. The fine large barque, intended to ply between Baltimore and Liberia, as a regular packet, is just commenced at the Messrs. Colley's yard, and we learn that an extra number of hands will be put to work, in order to complete her within the time contracted for. No other vessels are in progress this side of the Basin, but all appear busy in repairing, and overhauling old vessels. The south side of the Basin, not only in ship building but in every other kind of mechanical employment, is rapidly becoming one of the busiest and most thriving sections of the city.

Georgia Elections.

The political campaign has already opened in this State. The election for members of Congress takes place on the first Monday in October. The Democrats have nominated their entire ticket—and who can doubt their success, when they present such formidable names for their standard bearers as Cohen, Flournoy, Iverson, Townes, Haralson, Lumpkin, Cobb and Turner? Let the Democracy of Georgia put forth their whole strength in support of these tried and faithful champions, and their triumphant election will vindicate Georgia against the charge of being in favor of a protective Tariff and all the other heresies of the Whigs.

The "Panic" Movement Given Up.

What will be the next pretext? The Baltimore Patriot has at last discovered that the business of the country is going on much as usual, notwithstanding the change of tariff law. This fact, so contrary to all the Whig predictions, is of course to be accounted for. The Patriot, therefore, after an amusingly imaginative description of the spasmodic cry of "ruin" which the Whig politicians started, even before the new tariff became a law, proceeds to explain the subsequent course of public sentiment as follows:

"The sensation among the people, at first caused by the abrogation of the tariff of 1843, has therefore given place to a feeling of manly resolution. We do not hear, then, those cries of distress, those wallings of ruin, those apprehensions of universal prostration of trade and enterprise, which every one foresees must result from the operation of the anti-protective tariff that Mr. Polk has inflicted upon the country, because the people have resolved, in their minds, that the bill shall be repealed."

"With this feeling, men of business go on with their operations almost as if Congress had not disturbed the tariff. They do not, it is true, engage in new enterprises, but they pursue their old ones, as if confident that the evil work of Congress will be undone in time to save what it now threatens with destruction. Here and there a manufactory may be stopped, and the fires which were about to be lighted in a new furnace are allowed to moulder and go out. But things go on much as they were going on; the laborer is not yet idle, and the industrious have still something for their hands to do."

Here is Whig philosophy with a vengeance.—The new tariff will break up business in the country quite surely. Every one foresees this. Yet men of business conclude they might as well go on for some four years in their various operations in the hope, and under the resolve, that the tariff shall be repealed some time in the year 1850.—That is the very earliest period at which any man of business can deem the repeal of the present tariff even a possibility. Yet we have here the authority of the Baltimore Patriot, for saying that, during the intervening four years, business is to go on as if nothing had happened. This being the case, even on the showing of the Whig journal itself, we cannot but consider the conclusion which the Patriot derives from it to be entirely logical. That journal is quite right in saying that the friends of the administration do see in such a "quiescent" state of things very ample proof "that the people are content with what Congress has done."—Union.

We perceive by our exchanges, that the democratic press of Pennsylvania is fast getting right on the subject of the tariff; and that our friends in that State however much they may object to some of the details of the new law, have no idea of allowing the cunning whigs to fan the embers into a suicidal conflagration. They will give the new bill a fair trial—trusting confidently to their friends, rather than their enemies, to correct errors that may be found in its practical operation. The fact is, the more the bill is examined, and compared with the partial and unjust law of 1843, the better it is liked—and we have no doubt, that taken as a whole, it will prove the best tariff law ever framed. At all events, its defects can only be repaired by its friends; its opponents have not the power—and it will be some years before the people will intrust them with it again.

The Agricultural Interest.

Why is there no sympathy expressed for the great farming interests of our country? The numerous tongues and presses in the pay of the Whig Tariffists make a clamorous lamentation over the alleged sufferings of a few manufacturers; but where is the first word that has been uttered in condolence with the agricultural classes? It will not be denied that the prices of produce are very low, whilst the quantity produced is smaller than usual. Our farmers, this year, labor under the double evil of having made very short crops of their staples, and received but a trifling consideration for what they did make.—From the South we hear that the prospects of the cotton crop are almost unprecedentedly gloomy. In consequence of the ravages of the cotton worm. But all this matters not to the Tariffists! It is a great evil, however, when a few manufacturers find their inordinate gains reduced by small amount per centum.—Rich. Enquirer.

University of Virginia.

Pursuant to the terms of an advertisement, which has been extensively published, by order of the board of Visitors of the University, the Faculty proceeded, on the 1st inst., to select, among a large number of applicants, one young man from each Senatorial District, to be admitted into the University at the ensuing session without charge for tuition fees or for the University dues, and at a reduced rate of board.

Among the appointments, we notice the names of Willoughby Tebbes of Fauquier, Thomas L. Brown of Loudoun, and Talbot Coleman of Staunton.

No appointments were made from nine Districts, and there yet exists vacancies. This Senatorial District as well as the Berkeley District are among the number from which no appointments have been made. Our young men, desirous of a collegiate education, should eagerly avail themselves of the advantages offered by the University. Applications from the vacant Districts will be received until the 1st October, at which time the Faculty will proceed to fill the vacancies, if a sufficient number of candidates send in their claims supported by satisfactory testimonials.

Harpers-Ferry Armory.

The Appropriation for the manufacture of Arms at this Armory for the ensuing year is, we learn, (for we have not seen the Appropriation Bill,) one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.—This is less than the appropriation for the same purpose last year by thirty thousand dollars. A large appropriation was made, however, for improvements, the purchase of houses, &c., being in the aggregate we suppose, much larger than any former year.

During the last year or two, a vast deal of new machinery has been introduced into the Armory. It serves to curtail the labor, perfect the work, and lessen the cost of the guns manufactured. We have heard good judges declare the machinery now in this Armory to be the most beautiful and the most perfect in the world, for purposes similar to that for which this is used. Its introduction, the beautiful manner in which it is constructed, reflects the highest credit upon the intelligent gentlemen of the Armory who assisted in its erection. Those of our readers who have not yet examined it, cannot spend a day more pleasantly or profitably, than by an examination of the Armory, and the many natural curiosities presented at Harpers-Ferry.

Patent Wheat Drill.

ALEXANDER BURNETT, Esq., has purchased the Patent Right for Virginia of Galling's Wheat Drill, a new invention for sowing wheat, and one well worthy the attention of our farmers.—Mr. B. and the inventor of the Drill, (Mr. Galling,) are now in Jefferson, desirous of introducing their machine. Where the experiment has been made, this new method of drilling Wheat has been found preferable, on account of an increase in production, and a great saving in labor, to the old plan of sowing broadcast. The low price of the machine, \$5 dollars, will enable every farmer in our county to give the new method a trial. And our farmers should always be willing to avail themselves of every invention which will increase their products and lessen their expenses.

Among numerous evidences as to the capability of the Drill saving time and seed, and increasing the yield, we have room to give only the following:—

The editor of the "American Agriculturist" observes: "We have over and over again recommended that wheat should be sown in drills; for one gets a better crop, and it is not so liable to rust. We have usually recommended that wheat drills should be from six to twelve inches apart."

A writer in the "Western Farmer and Gardener" remarks, that many experiments have been made in Pennsylvania, and other sections of the country, as to the relative advantages of planting wheat in drills, and sowing broadcast; and in every instance the result has been in favor of the drill from five to eight bushels per acre."

EXPERIMENT IN DRILLING.—M. Cook, says the Farmer's Companion, (England) found that on some very poor land the drill afforded 16 bushels, three pecks per acre—the broadcast only 6 bushels.

A gentleman drilled 15 acres 9 inches apart, and sowed 15 acres broadcast. The latter was lodged and stained, and saved with great difficulty. The former was not lodged at all. The produce of grain on the drill was 10 to 15 bushels more in quantity, and one shilling per bushel better in quality.

Dr. Noble, of the State of Delaware, drilled about 27 acres, and sowed broadcast 7 acres.—The drilled produced from 35 to 40 bushels per acre; and the broadcast only 27 bushels.

[Farmer's Cabinet, 1845.]
A subscriber to the American Agriculturist, 1846, tried last year the relative advantages of drilling and sowing wheat broadcast, and gives the results as follows: "When the wheat was ripe, I reaped the drilled patch by itself, and an equal space of ground of the sowed wheat adjoining.—The two lots were threshed, cleaned, and weighed separately, and although I have not the note of the exact amount of wheat, quantity of ground, &c., yet I perfectly well remember that the result was in favor of the drilled wheat 10 bushels per acre; it being at the rate of nearly 37 bushels, and the sown wheat 27 bushels per acre. The leads on the drilled part were larger, the straw stouter and heavier, and the grain plumper."

Important Rumor.

Peace with Mexico.—Towns Stilled with Santa Ana at Havana.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Havana, under date of August 16, states that an agreement had taken place between Santa Ana and certain agents of the British and American governments, concerning the future destiny of Mexico. The arrangement is said to be as follows:

"The Mexican Federal government of 1824 to be re-established under the guaranty of the United States; so that, in case of future pronouncements, the U. States Government shall have a right to interfere in support of the Constitutional Government. The Rio Grande to be boundary line and the California to be organized as a distinct Territory, under the protection of the U. States, but not governed by Americans until the inhabitants shall think fit to annex themselves, to favor which purpose the country will be allowed to carry on a free trade with both Republics, and admit colonists from all countries, and of all religions and creeds!"

NAVAL.—Com. An. Catesby Jones has been appointed Inspector of Ordnance, in place of Com. Wadsworth, relieved.

HORSE CHOLERA.—The Cholera among Horses is raging violently in New York City and on Long Island. Thirty are said to have died on Saturday, either with cholera or from the effects of the heat.

SOMETHING VERY ODD.—There is a pretty young girl in New York, who exhibits in public the religious dance of the Shakers. A contemporary remarks: "The ease, grace, fulness and beauty with which she moves in the whirling dance is not only unassured but perfectly unapproachable, at least out of the pale of Shakerism. It is a singular mode of making a living."

Brucetown, Frederick County.

During a hasty visit to this enterprising village, we were much gratified by an examination of the fine Milling establishments of Messrs. WELCH and ROBERTS. The superiority of the flour made at these mills, is justly appreciated, not only through this section of Virginia, but in almost every part of the country, and commands from fifty cents to one dollar more, than any other brands in the State. Both Mills are now in full operation, and have been recently improved and refitted in many particulars. About eight or ten thousand bushels of wheat is ground annually at the two mills, and affords a fine market for the farmers of Frederick and part of our own county.—We wish to the liberal and enterprising gentlemen who are at the head of these establishments, success commensurate with their deserts.

The fine Woolen Factory of Messrs. JONK M. & JOSEPH O. COYLE, situated but a short distance from the Mills of Messrs. Welch & Roberts, has recently been refitted in the very best manner.—New Machinery has taken the place of the old, and the capacity of the Mill for increased productions greatly enhanced. The quality of the goods here manufactured are said to be of the most superior quality, and command at all times a ready sale and liberal prices. When further improvements, (which the enterprising owners have in contemplation,) are carried out, this establishment will be one among the best in our State for the number of its spindles.

Mr. GEORGE W. CHAPMAN is now overhauling his Flouring Mill, situated on the same stream as the Mills above noticed, and introducing the latest and most improved machinery in every department. He expects to be ready for the reception of grain in a few weeks, and intends trying a hand with the best of his competitors in the manufacture of Flour. We doubt not he will succeed, and we are sure there are none more worthy of success.

There are many other establishments in the neighborhood of this village which might with propriety notice. No section of Frederick county gives so much evidence of skill and persevering industry, as Brucetown and its vicinity. The means which are at command are all used to the best purpose, and if other sections are more favored in natural advantages, the difference is considerably lessened by active and energetic enterprise, and frugal, honest industry.

A Rare Opportunity.

Mr. PLUMBE, of the Daguerrean Gallery, Baltimore, is now in our town, and will remain for a week or two only, for the purpose of affording our citizens an opportunity of procuring the most perfect Daguerreotype Likenesses. The superiority of Mr. P.'s Likenesses over all others taken in this way, is so generally known to our readers, that we scarcely deem it necessary to do more than call attention to his advertisement. His room is in the Court-house, and our citizens will of course call and examine his specimens of the Daguerreotype art.

Sons of Temperance.

The Address of the Rev. Mr. HANKEY, before the Sons of Temperance at Harpers-Ferry, on the occasion of their celebration, will be found in today's paper. It is well worthy of perusal by every citizen who subscribes to the principle that "Character is every thing."

12th of September.

The citizens of Baltimore intend paying due honors to this day. Arrangements are in progress for a grand display of the Military, &c.

The communication of "A Republican,"

as to the next Senator from Virginia, was received at the moment of putting our paper to press.—It shall have a place in our next.

I. O. O. F.—The annual session of the Grand Lodge of the United States, commenced in the city of Baltimore, on the second Wednesday of September, the 10th inst.

ARKANSAS.—According to the Little Rock Gazette, the new Legislature of Arkansas divides politically as follows:

Senate,	Whigs 3	Dem 9
House,	Whigs 18	Dem 50
Joint Ballot.	21	59

FROM NAUVOO.—No blood has yet been shed at Nauvo, although the Anti-Mormons were gathering, at the last accounts, at Carthage, and the Mormons and new citizens at Nauvo were not inactive.

COUNTERFEIT NOTES.—The Rockingham Register notices the arrest of two persons in that place, citizens of Augusta county, for passing counterfeit money. The counterfeiters were of the denomination of \$50 on the Bank of the Valley, and are said to be well calculated to deceive the unsuspecting. The Register does not give any description of the note, or where made payable, but it would be well enough to be on the alert.

P. S.—We understand from a gentleman who has just returned from Western Virginia, that these notes are payable at the Charlestown branch, and are clumsy imitations, except the signatures and filling up. It is not likely they will be put in circulation in this quarter. Some portions of Western Virginia have long been infested with counterfeiters, who not only try their hand upon notes, but upon coin also.—Free Press.

SHOOTING IN ARKANSAS.—A difficulty took place in Pine Bluff, Jefferson county, Arkansas, on the 4th inst., between Major-General James Yell and Murray C. Woodworth, which resulted in the death of the latter, caused by a pistol shot. General Yell surrendered himself up to the civil authorities, and was tried before an examining court, and permitted to give bail for his appearance, which he immediately complied with.

CURIOS FACT.—It is a fact not generally known, we presume, that no President of the United States who had sons, was ever re-elected.—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson, had no sons, and were re-elected; John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Van Buren, Harrison and Tyler, had sons, and were not re-elected.

INTERESTING REFLECTION.—It is stated that in twenty-six of the principal medical colleges in the United States, four thousand two hundred and sixty-five students attended the lectures during the course of 1845-46.

HINTS TO THE LADIES.—Ladies who have occasion to prepare packages and plans for preserving, will find an advantage in pouring boiling water over them, which will cause the skins to come off more readily.

VERY SMALL.—A distinguished politician, alluding to the size of the State of Delaware, once threatened to put it in his breeches pocket. This was making a sovereign State appear insignificant indeed, but the State of Rhode Island is still less, for a Boston paper says the reason, why the earthquake that broke the old women's china in Massachusetts, did not visit Rhode Island, was that it is not large enough for an earthquake to shake it.

The Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad was sold, with its cars, engines, and depots, at Norfolk, Va., on Friday last, for the sum of \$62,000.—The State becoming the purchaser.

Effect of the News.

The Baltimore Sun, referring to the news by the last steamer, says that there was considerable of an advance in both the flour and grain market in Baltimore on Monday. The market closed on Saturday very inactive, but quite an improvement was visible yesterday, and some sales were made at a slight advance. The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, in reference to the effect of the news in that city, says:—

The effect of the foreign news upon breadstuffs has been to enhance their price materially. The private advices received by our merchants have been even more favorable than those by the London and Liverpool journals; and there are abundance of orders received, with no stock on hand to meet them. Every barrel of flour and every bushel of grain is eagerly snatched up as quick as it arrives. The receipts, however, are light, shippers freely offer \$4 3/4 for Genesee for export; and sales were made yesterday at \$4 43/4, but they were small, holders asking \$4 50, which orders do not warrant.

White Wheat readily commands \$5 a 97 cts., and several thousand bushels have been sold at those rates. Red Mills bring from 83 to 86 cents, according to quality. Corn is in much demand, and a good quality will bring 68 cents, inferior 66. Hay is also in request at 39 cts.

Cotton received something of a damper by the foreign news, and no transactions of consequence have taken place the past two days. There has not as yet been any decline of prices, nor would any have been conceded had the Great Britain sailed on the day appointed; but as the next arrivals will be delayed till the next Boston steamship, it is more than probable that holders will have to concede a fraction to effect sales during the next fortnight. As it is, the last quotations I gave you still rule.

The Farming Interest once More.

The following, from a late number of Bicknell's Reporter—a reliable business paper, though evidently conducted by a Whig—is doubly interesting as a matter of fact and a subject for reference:—

We have more than once expressed the opinion, that the repeal of the British Corn Laws would prove of great advantage to our agricultural interests of this country. In this view, we have differed from several intelligent contemporaries. The new law is now in operation, and in the course of a year or two we shall be able to speak confidently as to its effect. Meanwhile we shall watch the progress of events, and spread the information before our readers. The New York True Sun says:—Thus far the effects have proved eminently beneficial to our own country.

By the Hibernia, our merchants have intelligence of better returns for the immense shipments of Flour which they have been pouring into the British Ports, than they had anticipated; and they have also, large orders for additional supplies.—The accounts in regard to American products generally are very favorable, but more especially are they so in relation to bread stuff; and large shipments will be immediately made to feed the laboring millions in the crowded cities and teeming manufactories of once more prosperous England. During the week last passed alone, there were shipped from this port for Great Britain no less than 494 bbls. of flour, 92,877 bushels of wheat, 300 bbls. corn meal, 31,360 lbs. tobacco, 173,493 lbs. cheese, 12,153 lbs. hams, 108,782 lbs. lard, 350 tierces beef, 64,738 lbs. butter, and over 2,000 bales cotton."

The New York express says, that there are new orders in the market for shipments of flour, wheat and rye, and gives the following as the exports for bread stuff, &c., for the month of July:

Flour,	102,600 bbls.
Corn,	26,259 bush.
Wheat,	100,780 "
Rye,	88,910 "
Lard,	15,251 kegs.
Ashes, Pots,	5,792 bbls.
" Pearls,	857 "
Cotton,	21,636 bbls.
Beef,	5,730 bbls.
Pork,	5,847 "

This is a large export for the season, particularly of Flour, Wheat, and Rye.

The following is an extract from the London correspondence of the same paper:—

The repeal of the Corn Laws will undoubtedly be the means of increasing the consumption of American grain and flour in this country. The Liverpool Journal makes the following remarks in reference to the operation of the new bill:—

"The general talk is that the price of corn will depend solely on what it can be grown for in the rich valley of the Mississippi; that the price will not depend on the supply from the Black or Red seas, the Vistula or Vienna—from Denmark and Danzig—the Baltic or Belgium, but on what it can be grown for in America. And why? Because the States can produce enough for a population ten times that of ours. The further talk is that this will cause an increase in wages and a rise in rents. And why? Because if we import corn, we must export manufactures, and if we export manufactures trade will be good, high wages will enable the many to consume beef and mutton, and the result will soon induce our farmers to 'raise' cows and sheep instead of corn and oats."

PROGRESS OF THE PANIC.—The manufacturers in this section of the country, are much displeased with the Whig newspapers for reporting that they are about to cease operations in consequence of the new revenue law, as they say it will have a tendency to divert dealers to other places for supplies, if believed. And business men generally, especially such as occasionally need loans, are far from being grateful to them for their efforts to destroy confidence and are ready to exclaim "save us from our friends." In fact the panic progresses very slowly. Even the Whig papers are getting tired of constantly asserting what nobody believes to be true, and now we sometimes see one of their numbers without a single panic article in its column. We are not given to prophecy, but will venture to state as our opinion, that every branch of manufacturing business in this city and vicinity, which is now prosperous, will continue so, after the tariff law of 1846 goes into operation, in spite of the doleful forebodings of the Whig press; and that, within one year from this time it will be generally admitted, that the new law is better than the old one, for the interests of the whole country.—Delaware Gazette.

The Nashville Union very briefly and pertinent shows up the Whig party in Congress as follows:—

PEACE AND WAR.—When Mexico waged a war with our government by mobbing an invading army upon our soil and the admission of an army for men, and means to repel that invasion, some of the Whigs voted against the appropriation, declaring that on our part it was unjust and dishonorable war, and when the administration asked for an appropriation to enable them to conclude a peace that shall be satisfactory to both governments, they vote against it, declaring that the President proposes to conclude a dishonorable peace—can such a factious opposition and hypocritical conduct go further?

THE REV. JAMES D. McCABE.—We observe by the Philadelphia papers that the gentleman whose name appears above, has been appointed to deliver an oration, at the dedication of the new Odd Fellows' Hall, on Sixth Street, Philadelphia. The ceremony is to take place on the 17th of this month, when we have no doubt Dr. McCabe will acquit himself with credit.—Rich. Enq.

ICE BY WEIGHT.—The Crystal Lake Ice Company of New York, furnishes its customers in the city at 183 cents per 100 lbs., delivered at the door.

Old Berks Right!

The "Reading Press" reports the proceedings of a great meeting of the Berks County Democracy, held at Berkeley, on the 29th ult. The Press speaks of it as a harmonious and enthusiastic gathering, worthy of the Democracy of "Old Berks." The active men of the party were present and all classes of the community were represented. "The Farmer, the Mechanic, and the Workingman" was there; we recognised among them the shoemaker, the blacksmith, the carpenter, and men of every class of the mechanic arts, who claim that equality of protection from government, which the monopolist and capitalist would arrogate wholly to and for himself, at the cost of every other interest."

WM. HOTTENSTEIN, Esq., presided, and there were numerous Vice Presidents and Secretaries, from all parts of the county. Able and patriotic addresses were delivered, and among the resolutions adopted by the noble Democracy of the "Keystone of the Keystone," were the following: They speak for themselves:

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in JAMES K. POLK, the President of the United States; the manner in which he has discharged his public duties, increase the people's attachment for his genuine Democratic principles, assured, also, by the best proofs that in him they have not been mistaken.

Resolved, That we regard, with unqualified approbation, the conduct of GEORGE M. DALLAS; and the Spartan firmness and manly independence with which he met the late crisis, increase the people's confidence and attachment for his principles and character. He has been faithful to them, and they will reward his valuable services with higher honors.

Resolved, That the Tariff Act of 1846, being now the law of the land, enacted by a Democratic majority, is entitled to, and will receive from the Democracy of this county a fair and impartial trial. We consider it far preferable to the act of 1842, inasmuch as it affords equal protection to all classes of our people—the farmer, the mechanic and laborer, as well as the rich manufacturer; but, nevertheless, we pledge ourselves that, in case it should not produce sufficient revenue to defray the necessary and incidental expenses of the government, we will demand and support any such modification as will produce that result.

Resolved, That we hail as the day star of our prosperity, the re-establishment of the Independent Treasury System; because it contemplates an entire separation of Banks and Government, and makes the Treasury what the framers of the Constitution intended it should be, an independent Treasury, in which the public money should be kept by the officers of government, responsible to the people, and from which it should not be withdrawn for banking or other purposes, except as provided by the Constitution in consequence of appropriation made by law.

Resolved, That Iron and Coal being indispensable necessities of life, the people have an unquestionable right to procure them at the cheapest price compatible with a fair remuneration to the manufacturer and miner; and that it is both impolitic and unjust in the government to impose more duties on them than will afford a just and reasonable protection to these two great and peculiarly Pennsylvania interests.

IMPORTANT & AUTHENTIC.—Removed advance of 15,000 Mexicans.—The New Orleans Delta of the 9th ult., contains the following interesting intelligence:—We have been informed that one of the U. S. officers who arrived yesterday from General Taylor's camp, on board the steamship Alabama, is bearer of important despatches to our government. We learn, on what we believe to be reliable authority, that accounts had been received by Gen. Taylor, previous to the sailing of the Alabama, informing him that Gen. Paredes, at the head of 15,000 men, was approaching Saltillo on the 15th. It is supposed that these despatches relate to this unexpected move of the Mexican forces. It was reported at the Brazos that General Santa Ana had been made prisoner by Com. Conner."

The Picayune of the 28th also remarks:—

"By the next arrival from the army we may look for news of more stirring importance than any we have received since the capture of Matamoros. We have no doubt that Gen. Taylor is now moving his columns upon Monterey, and the intelligence from that quarter indicates that the reduction of the city will be ultimately contested. Recent arrivals from the mountains report a large force concentrated in and about Monterey, consisting of a goodly portion of regular troops. Unless these rumors be greatly exaggerated, fresh fields of glory are ripening for the sword. What effect the late revolution in Mexico will have upon the soldiery in the Northern Provinces remains to be seen. These forces must have been collected as a part of the army Paredes designed to take command of. They are now concentrated at Monterey within a few weeks, as shortly after the U. S. Army crossed the Rio Grande spies sent into the interior reported no troops this side of the mountains."

LATER FROM TEXAS.—Arrival of the Steamer New York.—The Steamer New York, Capt. Phillips, arrived from Galveston, at New Orleans, on the 28th inst. Among her passengers was the Hon. Charles F. Mercer, of Virginia.

The accounts in regard to the cotton crop of Texas are unfavorable. In some parts of the lower country it is represented as a total failure, and though in other portions of the State the planter will do better, the crop will inevitably be short.

The time is approaching for another congressional election in Texas, and the papers are talking of their candidates. The Hon. Mr. Pillsbury, the present incumbent, will be a candidate for re-election, and will be again opposed by Col. Williams, who was a "good second" in the late contest. The local news in the Texas papers appears to us totally destitute of interest here.

REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.—Whoever has seen the crimson terrors in our theatres, in the course of which pastured governments are toppled down, and the heads of kings are put up in miniature, the ever-recurring revolutions that worry and weaken poor Mexico. Her administration is singularly a theatrical one—her armies are theatrical—her statesmen are men of "shreds and patches"—and whenever we see the forces of some laborious Richard, or perspiring Wallace, invaded by a premature scene-shifter, we think of the spangled Mexicans, their dwarf soldiers, and their laughable displays on the tented field. Mexican revolutions are among the things indisputable and the proof of rashness now, is not the prediction of a new one, but the prognostication that there will be none at all. They are as regular as the seasons, and can as easily be anticipated as the coming of a thunder-storm. He who attempts to give reason why they have occurred—he who endeavors to solve the causes which have produced them, by any admitted system of ratiocination, will be as wise as he who squares the circle, or effects perpetual motion. Whatever, then, may be the present and popular belief in regard to Santa Ana's recent triumph, we are not disposed to be cheated into any grave speculations on the subject, preferring to be surprised by what may occur, rather than be disappointed in our prophecies.—Pennsylvanian.

THE MURDERER ENDS.—A letter has been received in this place, dated New Orleans, from Capt. Talbot, one of our Police, who is in pursuit of the murderer of young Muir, stating that satisfactory assurance had been gathered that the fiend had continued his route to Galveston, Texas, under the assumed name of "B. Davis of North Carolina," which he had borne the entire way from this place. Captain T., not despairing of finally arresting him, was to leave the day after the date of his letter in pursuit for Galveston.—Lynchburg Republican.

From the Alexandria Gazette, Sept. 3.

Retrospection of Alexandria to Virginia. It is with pride and pleasure we announce that, by a vote of the people of the town and county of Alexandria, taken under the provisions of an act of Congress, that portion of the District of Columbia originally ceded to the General Government by the State of Virginia, lying South of the Potomac river, has been RETROCEDED to the parent State, and will henceforth again become component part of the Old Dominion. The vote taken on this subject, which will be found in another column, shows the strong feeling entertained by those interested, of the justice and policy of this measure, and a degree of unanimity, which is hardly ever obtained on questions of a public nature.

As soon as fair copies of the poll books are made out, under the direction of the Commissioners for taking the vote, one is to be sent to the President of the United States, another to the Governor of Virginia, and the third is to be deposited in the Clerk's Office of the county. Immediately after the receipt of the official vote, the President will issue his Proclamation announcing the fact, and giving public notice of the change that has taken place.

We congratulate our fellow-citizens upon the happy event which attaches our town to the State of Virginia, and unites its destinies with Commonwealth. Useless, for all practical purposes, as a portion of the District of Columbia, in returning to Virginia no injury is inflicted upon the public, and not the slightest inconvenience will ensue to the Government. We become citizens of Virginia, as we firmly believe, for the general good.

We shall have much more to say in reference to our new position, to our duties, and to our interests hereafter. Now is hardly the time, even if we had the opportunity. We can only add, that we trust all our citizens may now be satisfied and contented—that our ardent wishes as our earnest labors shall be directed for the prosperity of Alexandria—and that, as a new era has commenced, our hopes are strong, that all that has been done will contribute to the general good. To make this so, should now be the effort of every Alexandrian.

Vote on Retrocession.—For Retrocession, 763; against Retrocession, 223. 541 majority!

GEN. GAINES IN COMMAND OF EASTERN DIVISION.—We find the following announcement, with the appropriate remarks annexed, in the Portsmouth New Era, of Tuesday:—

We feel a high sense of gratification in announcing that late on Saturday evening this distinguished officer, received through the Adjutant General's office at Washington, the order from the proper Department to take command of the Eastern Division, fixing his Headquarters either at New York, Philadelphia, or Troy. He has selected New York as the most important point, and yesterday afternoon, the very first conveyance that left the Osceola, after his orders were received, found Gen. Gaines on his route to duty.

We believe it would have been more agreeable to him to have been ordered back to the Western Division, where he might have completed his plans of defence for the Mississippi river, but he says it is the duty of the soldier to obey orders, not to question them, and we took leave of him, with the proud consciousness that we were in the presence of a brave and ready patriot and soldier, whose only object is to serve his country, and preserve unscathed his honor and his fame.

In conversation with the General just previous to his departure, the subject of the late investigation came up, when he expressed himself as extremely grateful to the Secretary of War, for the opportunity he had afforded him, through a Court of Inquiry, to place himself rectus in curia before the American people.

THE PROGRESS OF MANUFACTURES SOUTH.—Bagdad, in the woods near Pensacola, contains a cotton factory, and five enterprising citizens of Pensacola have just established another in Arcadia, at a cost of \$60,000. The operatives are all black girls.

HE CAME TOO LATE.

He came too late! neglect had tried Her comeliness too long...

The Humorist.

A SORRY MAN.—They tell a story about a Yankee team-dunning a man for the amount of his bill...

Young Ladies Boarding School.

ANGERONA SEMINARY.—The exercises of this Seminary for Young Ladies will be resumed on Tuesday, the 1st of September...

SCHOOL NOTICE.

MISS C. W. TRUMBULL will re-open her School for the instruction of young ladies, at the residence of Mrs. Dr. Gaines...

FEMALE SEMINARY.

THIS Institution, under the direction of Miss S. F. Heiler, commences its next Session on Tuesday the 1st day of September...

MALE SCHOOL.

I WILL open on the 15th day of September next, a Classical and English School, at my house, near Kabletown...

VIRGINIA HOTEL.

THE subscriber has leased for the ensuing year, that large and commodious "Wine House" at Harpers-Ferry...

Carroll's Western Exchange.

Dining Point on the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

FOR the accommodation of Passengers in the Cars, I will have daily for DINNER, Ham, Beef, Veal and Mutton...

FOR RENT.

THE new Office on the Market-house Square, late the property of Dr. Stuart, will rent for the ensuing year...

WILLIAM J. STEPHENS.

TAKEs this method to make known to his country friends, who are indebted to him on note or book accounts...

To Farmers and Millers.

THE undersigned has moved from the Warehouse lately rented from Mr. Shepherd's heirs, into his own large new Stone Ware-House...

GRAIN AND FLOUR.

to the District Markets, or to purchase, or make liberal advances when required.

To the Farmers and Millers.

THE undersigned, having leased the WAREHOUSE, at Harpers-Ferry, recently occupied by Mr. William Short, is now prepared to forward Grain and Flour to the District Market...

To Country Dealers.

I HAVE just fitted up, in the best manner, my establishment in Charlestown, for the manufacture of CANDIES, and will furnish Country Dealers on the most favorable terms...

NOTICE.

THE Stock of Goods, will offer to the citizens of Harpers-Ferry, and the public in general, Clothing, Carriages, Vesting, Saddlery, Tailor's Trimmings of all kinds...

Shad, Herring and Mackerel.

NO. 1 and 2, just received and for sale, by the barrel or otherwise, very cheap.

STONE WARE.

Just received, a large assortment of Stone-ware, which I will sell cheap.

500 LBS. prime family Bacon.

on hand and for sale by S. HEFLEBOWER & CO.

HATS.

Just received, a case of Fashionable pearl-colored Cassimere Hats.

PHILADELPHIA SYRUP.

A nice article for table use, for sale by KEYS & KEARSLEY.

SHOWER BATHS.

A few more left of those portable shower baths.

SNUFF.

A fresh supply just received by THOS. RAWLINS.

PRESERVED GINGER.

for sale by J. H. BEARD.

LEESBURG MACHINE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that their Manufactory in Leesburg, they are now fully prepared...

Thrashing Machines.

of every description in use; Wheat Fans, Corn Shellers, Farm and Road Wagons, Ploughs of all kinds;

and especially important to farmers, the Improved Screw Spike Portable.

Thrashing Machine, with Straw-Carrier, Clover-Huller, &c., as may be desired.

A great number of these Machines are in use in the several States; and for speedy and clean threshing...

The subscribers will make or repair Machines of any other kind whatever.

I hereby certify that I have employed a Wheat Thrashing Machine of Mr. William Yonson...

Virginia, to wit.

AT Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County...

AGAINST.

James Hite, Jacob Newcomer, The Bank of the Valley in Virginia, Thomas Hite, John R. Flagg, Andrew Hunter...

IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendants, Samuel L. Keyser and Ezekiel C. Wysham, not having entered their appearance...

Virginia, to wit.

AT Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County...

AGAINST.

John P. Heans, John Kellopher and Mary's wife, and George W. Sappington and Charles G. Stewart...

IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendants, Henry T. Dean, Richard L. Stone and Sarah his wife, Hiram Ainsworth, Jabez Smith and Elizabeth his wife...

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Tin and Sheet Iron Establishment.

THE undersigned, thankful for the liberal encouragement extended towards him for many years past, again solicits the custom of the citizens of Charlestown and adjacent country...

Country Merchants will do well to give him a call.

in order to complete, and that successfully, with work manufactured in the Eastern Cities, he has determined to reduce the price 20 per cent...

Winchester Medical College.

THE Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on the 1st Monday of October, and terminate on the last of May.

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INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION.



THE preceding figure is given to represent the Inseparable Perspiration. It is the great EVACUATOR for the impurities of the body.

It is the great EVACUATOR for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that this perspiration flows uninterruptedly when we are in health...

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